

SPORTS

Finish is near



Thomas Brüh of GDR raises arm in joy as he wins the 7th stage of the Peace Race ahead of Czechoslovakia's Lukas Sylka while Poland's Andrzej Sereduk collides with Viktor Dmidenko of USSR (left) while fighting for third place.

Having crossed the GDR and Czechoslovakia, the Peace Race has rolled into Poland, where four final stages will be held.

The leader after seven stages is experienced Bulgarian cyclist Nencho Stelkov, 15 seconds ahead of Pyotr Ugrinov of the USSR, followed by 1082 Race winner Oleg Ludwig of the GDR.

The USSR leads the team standings, 32 seconds ahead of the GDR, and Poland is third over three minutes behind the leaders.

A RUINED HOLIDAY

Provocations by the US special services and operations by terrorist now boasting they have infiltrated all sections of the Olympic Organizing Committee have in fact created a threat to the security not only of sportsmen from the Soviet Union and other socialist states but other Olympic participants, too. This is why the Olympic committees of countries like Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Laos, Mon-

golia, Poland and Czechoslovakia have already refused to go to Los Angeles.

A competition intended as a holiday of peace and friendship among nations has apparently been designed as a campaign of hostility and violence, slander and abuse of human dignity. Under the circumstances any country cherishing its good name and dignity cannot risk the lives of its citizens.

WIN FOR JUVENTUS

The most well-known Italian club Juventus won the European Cup Holdem Cup by beating Portuguese Porto 2-1 in Basel, Switzerland.

The winners' goals came from Vignola in the 12th minute and Boak in the 40th, and Sousa scored for the defeated in the 29th minute.

Juventus fielded five world

champions. The last time the Italian club was successful was in 1977 when they won the UEFA Cup. But in the 1984-1985 season they will not be able to defend their new cup, as having won the national title, they will compete in the European Champions Cup.

Vladimir McMillan



ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers to brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

CHESS PLAYERS CHALLENGE CUP

Eight teams featuring most top national players are struggling in Kiev for the national chess cup. For instance, Burevestnik has Field Grandmaster Pavlo Balashov, Talmann and Alexandriya, the Armed Forces team-Tukumov, Yusupov, and Levitina. Pogonovskiy leads Lokomotiv, Vaganian-Spartak. The defending titles, Trud, have many strong players like Tchel, Mikhalevskiy, Romanishin, Dorfman, Tcheshkovskiy, Kuzmin, and Lillovskiy.

The contest will end on May 25.

Made the finals

The USSR basketball men's team has won all its three preliminary games at a big international tournament in France. In the last game they beat Sweden 105-96. Since both teams have secured spots in the final eight team competition, the result counted towards the finals to be held in Paris on May 19-25.



This year Nika Radiotekhnika has won the national title in close competition with the country's best volleyball teams. The title was won also by its captain, Pavol Selivanov, Merited Master of Sport, Olympic, world and European champion, holder of the World Cup. He has been with the national team for over ten years now. Newcomers often call him the player of the decisive fifth set when one has to play especially skillfully, ingeniously and lead the team — in a word, to be a true captain.

To the photo: Pavol Selivanov is defence.

IOC VICE-PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON TRIP TO LOS ANGELES

Statements by the Soviet National Olympic Committee on violations of the provisions and rules of the Olympic Charter and the anti-Soviet climate in Los Angeles are quite justified, Ashotian Kumar, noted Indian Olympic movement figure and IOC vice-president, told TASS correspondents.

The preparation for the Olympic in Los Angeles is unprecedented in the history of modern Olympics — and I visited all the Games after World War II, he stressed. The departure from Olympic traditions, serious violations of the provisions and rules of the Olympic Charter, which is sacred for all, the commercialization of the Games — all these are very serious.

The commercialization of the Games is a very serious problem — this is a far from complete list of things which place the Los Angeles Games into a special and frankly sorry category.

The other day I returned from Los Angeles, he continued, where I had been assigned by IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch to learn about security

problems. Without the embassy of the USSR, the GDR, Canada and other countries' embassies, the Games will lose their spirit of the biggest sports contest, Kumar stressed.

The nature and scale of the Soviet measures undertaken to counter the deployment of US missiles in Europe are causticized upon by the Marxist of the Soviet Union Dmitry Ulyanov, USSR Minister of Defense, who answers questions from TASS.

The military ventures in Europe hope that the short range of the Pershing-2 missiles will not be targeted on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which gives the United States certain advantages. This is a dangerous miscalculation. A nuclear attack on the USSR and its allies will inevitably lead to an immediate and inevitable retaliatory strike both by the missiles and by the nuclear warheads.

It is a threat, equal to that which is posed on us and our allies by the American missiles in Europe.

The Soviet minister laid special emphasis on the fact that our countermeasures are strictly confined to the limits dictated by the actions of the USA and NATO. We will continue to do so in the future.

In response to the further building of US Pershing-2 missiles in West Germany conducted at the present time, we, in agreement with the leadership of the GDR, deployed in addition to what had already been stationed earlier, Soviet enhanced-range tactical missiles on its territory. If the American contenders to world-wide domination keep building up medium range nuclear missiles in Europe and other strategic forces, including the strategic forces, we will have no other choice but to counter them in kind.

WHAT HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE

The unilateral memorandum on deploying the SS-20 medium-range missiles in the European part of the country, entered into by the Soviet Union and the GDR on March 1982, has been lifted. The USSR warned it would increase the number of further growth in Europe we will continue to increase the number of SS-20s to the European

On agreement with the government of the GDR and CSSR deployment of Soviet enhanced-range tactical missiles in four allied countries concluded in December 1983 to ensure the defense of the socialist community countries. At present such missiles have already made operational, creating an adequate counterbalance in the threat coming from those regions where the Soviet missiles are being deployed.

Countermeasures have been taken with respect to the USA as well. The Reagan administration has also made the following statements. They say let's scrap all nuclear arms limitation treaties previously signed with the Soviet Union. Those unrestrained persons who are unwilling to reckon with the real correlation of forces and are trying to embark on the road of blackmail and threats, should remember that the United States, if one proceeds from the security interests of the peoples of both countries. Duly, Ulyanov said, needs agreements on limiting nuclear arms no less than the Soviet Union. Renouncing them will in no way contribute to US security.

STRICT WARNING

Lately, certain leading figures in the American administration have also made the following statements. They say let's scrap all nuclear arms limitation treaties previously signed with the Soviet Union. Those unrestrained persons who are unwilling to reckon with the real correlation of forces and are trying to embark on the road of blackmail and threats, should remember that the United States, if one proceeds from the security interests of the peoples of both countries. Duly, Ulyanov said, needs agreements on limiting nuclear arms no less than the Soviet Union. Renouncing them will in no way contribute to US security.

Photos TASS

World record broken

22-year-old Telfinn cyclist, Erika Salumae, has clocked 1 min 14.249 sec. a new world record in the 1,000 m time trials standing start. She competed in

Tashkent. The former 1:15.10 was set in 1981 by another Soviet cyclist, Ilychenko.

Yevgeniya CHASOVAYA
Photo by Larisa IZUMRUDINA

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MN INFORMATION

Young people to meet in Moscow

Young Leninist Young Communist League Viktor Mikhlin and members of the Soviet preparatory committee.

The motto of the coming festival, stressed the speakers, are the words: "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, and friendship". This was unanimously voted for by the representatives of young people from various countries in the course of the first meeting of the international preparatory committee.

Emerging 16 years ago as a festival of progressive film art of Asia and Africa, the Tashkent festival has now practically assumed a worldwide nature. Latin America officially joined it in 1976.

The festival is a biannual affair. It features no traditional competition or awards. Its prime goal

is consolidation of all the best there is in the cinema and exchange of experience.

The "best" to the festival is loyalty to the motto

"For Peace, Social Progress and Freedom of People".

Photos: TASS

Friendship of Peoples movement in Tashkent

A problem of importance to entire humanity

The Soviet Union is a resolute opponent of competition in any arms race, including space arms. It should be clear of the subversive logic that, faced with the threat from space, the Soviet Union will be compelled to take measures to ensure its security. Calculations that it is possible to blaze the road toward military superiority through space are illusory. These are words from Konstantin Chernenko's reply to US scientists' appeal.

We are resolutely against the development of large-scale anti-missile systems which cannot be viewed otherwise than designed for carrying out nuclear aggression with impunity, stressed the Soviet leader. He said the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems banning the creation of such systems should be strictly observed.

The issue of banning anti-satellite weapons is also urgent. The deployment of such weapons would lead to a sharp destabilization of the situation, to a greater threat at a surprise attack, and would undermine efforts to ensure trust between nuclear states, stressed the Soviet leader.

It is necessary to start official talks, without any conditions or reservations, with a view to reflexly cutting off all channels toward militarization of the outer space, stressed K. Chernenko.

'GRAND' COMMISSION MEETS IN SESSION

The 12th Session of the Permanent Soviet-United Kingdom Intergovernmental Commission for Cooperation in the Fields of Applied Science, Technology, Trade and Economic Relations has opened in Moscow under the chairmanship of USSR Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev. The British delegation is led by Minister of State, Department of Trade, Paul Channon.

Speaking at a plenary meeting Nikolai Patolichev noted that the countries marked this year the 60th anniversary of their diplomatic relations. There have been many examples of fruitful and mutually profitable business links between the two nations over the years. For instance, over the past decade of the operation of the Soviet-British agreement on the development of cooperation and fulfillment of two long-term programmes, bilateral trade has reached some 15,000 million rubles, twice the figure for the preceding decade.

A still greater level of cooperation is real and achievable, is the view of the Soviet state, which supports the policy of peaceful coexistence with countries having other social systems. Better understanding and cooperation are also promoted by the goals of our committee, he stressed.

A screen of three continents

Nearly 90 countries are eager to enter the 8th International Film Festival of Asia, Africa and Latin America opening in Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan, on May 23. Among the prospective participants are recognized Asian cinema authorities like India, Japan, Egypt, as well as the budding film industry in Afghanistan, Mozambique and Bangladesh.

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Friendship of Peoples movement in Tashkent

Round the Soviet Union

A LOCAL FOLKLORE ENSEMBLE OF LONG-LIVING PEOPLE PERFORMED FOR THE FIRST TIME BEFORE THE RESIDENTS OF KADOARON, A VILLAGE IN NORTH OSETIA. "Homeland" was the name of the programme proposed by the ensemble. It included ancient dances and more recent folklore. People under 90 years of age do not qualify for the ensemble.

THE RESULTS OF SPINAL SURGERY CAN NOW BE PREDICTED WITH MATHEMATICAL PRECISION AT EVERY STAGE, AS A RESULT OF CO-OPERATION BETWEEN DOCTORS AND MATHEMATICIANS. The Research Institute of Orthopaedics and Traumatology have devised instruments and appliances for improving the reliability of surgery, cutting hospital stays to a fortnight.

AN ALL-PURPOSE LASER INSTALLATION HAS BEEN DESIGNED AT THE ALL-UNION RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL WELDING EQUIPMENT IN LENINGRAD. The new installation, to be used in automated industries, can cut and weld metals, and solder or all powders and alloy metal.

FOREST PROTECTION EXPERTS HAVE BEGUN SURVEYING CENTRAL CAUCASIAN MOUNTAIN AREAS, TO STUDY PARTS OF RESERVES DIFFICULT TO REACH BY HELICOPTER. First reports confirm that the animals have been wintering in favourable conditions. Considerable increases have been noted in the numbers of Caucasian goats, rare deer, bear and squirrel in the last year.

WITH THE COMPLETION OF THE DEEPWATER CANAL LINKING THE NEW PORT OF UST-DUNAISK WITH THE BLACK SEA, THE DANUBE HARBOUR WILL NOW BE ABLE TO HANDLE SHIPS ALL THE YEAR ROUND. When the floating jetties come into service, it will handle ore and coal carriers along with lighters.

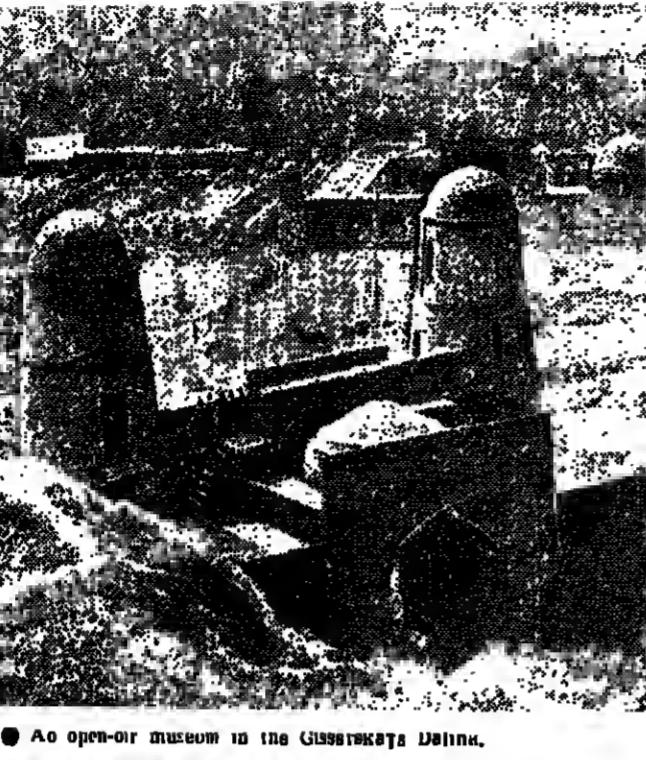
ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS RESTORED

These photos were made at excavations of ancient cities in Central Asia where major centres of Orialal culture were situated. Archaeological finds are passed over to restorers experts, the sites becoming open-air museums.

Over the past few decades ever greater attention is paid to restoration at wholesome historical centres. Thanks to many years of work by archeologists and restorers, the visitors in Uzbekistan can acquaint themselves with old-time architectural relics of the ancient cities of Bukhara, Samarkand and Khiva.

Operations are extensive in Tadjikistan where they are shaping the Gissar historical cultural complex, enclosing the ancient fortresses Khoras, two madrasahs and the Magum-Azam Mausoleum. When the restoration is over, a new travel tour will appear here.

The excavations of the ancient Pechenezhsk oasis provided a wealth of material from the feudal time. Archeologists



An open-air museum in the Gissar valley.

discovered palaces and places of worship, dwelling houses and artisans' premises, as well as objects of art, all of which testify to a high level of culture of the peoples that used in this area.

These and other discoveries of Soviet archeologists will become part of the international catalogue of ancient monuments, now being compiled by UNESCO. 101 volumes have been assigned to the USSR where there have been registered already over 150 thousand historical, archeological and architectural monuments which are under state protection.



A find in Pechenezhsk: terracotta statuette (late 7th-early 8th cc.).

EXPERIMENT AT A MINE

Thin coal seams can be mined without the participation of a man. This was confirmed by an experiment staged at the Corky mine of the Donetsk coal basin, the Ukraine.

The 50 cm layer was mined by means of a mass produced

mining equipment. The remote-controlled machine cut off the chips of coal and carried it out of the face. And the laborious process of lifting became easier by using pneumatic equipment. Manless mining also became easier. To fill

up the cavities thus formed, the rock obtained from engineering preparation work, which is usually dumped onto the surface, is used. This helps save wood and rules out the use of metallic sheet piles.

Though typical domestic refractories can withstand heat

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

STRATEGY FOR SAVING RESOURCES

Our country uses some 1,700 million roubles' worth of mineral resources and energy fuels a day. A one per cent economy will increase national income by 6,500 million roubles, writes G. Kiprianov, D. Sc. (Economics), in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. To compare a one per cent increase in the production of mineral and energy resources costs 30,000 million roubles, of which

The national resources saving programme has brought tangible results. Last year alone it saved some 8,000 million roubles' worth of mineral and energy resources. Productive coal requirements were also fulfilled. However, the author believes that there is plenty room for improvement.

LAND IMPROVEMENT BECOMES MORE EFFECTIVE

The nation's Food Programme envisages wide-ranging land improvement measures. Commenting in the BKNOMICHESKAYA GAZETA on the 1984 effort is Nikolai Vashyrev, USSR Minister of Land Improvement.

There is a lot to be done in the field this year. A total of 600,000 hectares of irrigated land and 700,000 hectares of reclaimed land are to be put under cultivation, bringing the total of cultivated lands by the end of the year up to 34,000,000 hectares, the minister points out.

The primary goal is putting to use all the mowned

land without exception and providing for the right balance in the crop structure. The emphasis is on boosting the yields of each reclaimed hectare.

The USSR Food Programme calls for securing stable grain, especially corn, yields in irrigated farming areas to take in no less than 15,000,000 tonnes of grain in 1985 and 20,000,000 to 22,000,000 tonnes in 1980, including 3,000,000 and 3,900,000-3,500,000 tonnes of rice respectively.

Equally important is increasing fodder production on such lands, creating irrigated areas. If the conditions are right, on every cattle-breeding complex to grow grain, root-crops and other intensive fodder-crops, the

author believes that there is plenty room for improvement.

Computers run railway cars. Computer technology has found many applications on the railway hubs. Thus in Minsk, it is used to control on-line all the railway cars within the Minsk hub.

The idea of the new system is that the car to continuously monitor itself from the moment it has arrived for loading till the last bit of cargo is unloaded. Moreover, the computer informs the destination of the possible car arrival, via a telex link.

The Byelorussian railway, of which the Minsk hub is part, is all computer-controlled. All the freight cars are reported three times a day on to the firms of the post office, the customers to get ready for the advance of their arrival.

The system proves to be very efficient, just as true that the public shops the theatre but demands that continuous effort is needed to train the performers.

GIANT EXCAVATOR MANUFACTURED

The Zhdanovetskaya machine association in the village has completed the design of a huge wheel excavator which is unprecedented in Soviet engineering.

Large size and big weight are assets in modern technology but in this case they are the machine's main productivity. The machine, with a twenty-storey building weighing over four thousand tonnes, will dig annually eleven million tonnes of soil, the Kans-Adzhinsk hydroelectric complex in Siberia.

This will prepare the first coal-mining excavator of some capacity. The excavator with its two big resistance can tackle iron and improving the terrain.

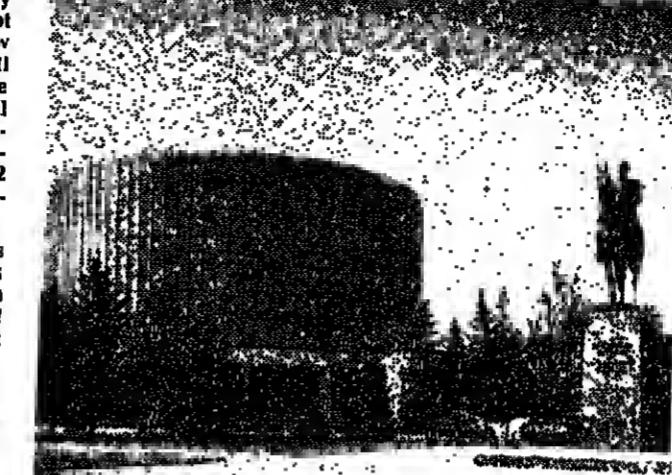
The manufacture of mining

machines of great capacities stepped up in other districts towns. 30 big excavators will be supplied to the mining complex in Kursk, the Krasnoyarsk Territory, Yakutia.

At the entrance are captured French cannons and a monument to Mikhail Kuzmin.

The panorama itself measures 115 metres in circumference and 15 metres high was designed by Franz Rousaud in 1910-1912. It reconstructs the high

point of the battle—an assault by Napoleon's troops on the Semenovskaya village at noon on August 26, 1812. In the 40s the panorama was restored by Soviet artists.



On August 26, 1812, in the 40s the panorama was restored by Soviet artists.

Automatic air traffic controller

A new engineering centre has started functioning at Khabarovsk airport in the Far East, where air traffic is handled by means of automatic dispatch systems.

In conditions of high intensity the system automatically reduces the amount of work to be done by controllers.

The Khabarovsk airport, which is called the "gates" of the country, is located by direct air routes more than 70 big cities, Soviet Union and a few foreign countries. The number of passengers carried totals more than two million

the Soviet Far East.

This calendar-map, the first in the USSR, covers March to September. Data on polar flights are particularly relevant to the climatic conditions of the Far Eastern Maritime zone. This area is often hit by cyclones and typhoons in summer and autumn.

Scientists of Soviet Azerbaijan (one of the Transcaucasian republics) have compiled the tectonic map of the Caucasus on the basis of photographs from outer space.

Unlike the available hypothetical models of mineral structure, this map gives for the first time authentic information about the nature and

boundaries of geological formations at a depth of up to 100 km. Now it is possible to provide practical geologists, determining the prospects for searching minerals, with maps and cross-sections of the earth's layers at various depths, including the mantle.

The map and the new method of studying the physical structure of our planet was developed at the Institute for the Study of Natural Resources from space of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences. It is engaged in the intensive development of one of the most up-to-date trends of science—space geology. It is stipulated by wide-scale participation of the republic in Soviet programmes for peaceful uses of outer space.

Original instruments and ap-

paratus developed in Baku

are widely used in prospecting

for minerals, in forecasting

the harvests in

Hungary, Poland,

Czechoslovakia and Mongolia.

Azerbaijan scientists share their expertise in applying space information in the national economy with experts from the developing countries of UN member states being held in Baku, capital of Azerbaijan.

Scientists of the Azerbaijan

Academy of Sciences, where

a group of senior re-

searchers work.

This was grown in one of

the chambers of the laboratory's phytotron in 60 days under the rays of artificial sun—ultra-

ultra-helio lamp developed by Moscow experts.

The test confirmed that this

was the most economic lamp

for plant growing.

Under such a light the

plants grow and ripen quicker

than under the sun. Today in

many hothouses cucumber

seedlings are grown in 17 days

instead of 25. The same is

true for other vegetables.

The new lamp, patented in

many countries, consumes 2.3

times less energy than a mer-

cury-arc lamp. Besides, the

wide-scale introduction will

help save a considerable

amount of copper which is in

short supply.

Its high efficiency will make

it possible to use such lamps

also to light up quarries and

construction sites because the

new 6-kilowatt lamp flood

with bright light vast areas.

True, despite the attorney,

the well-being of the children

depends on the divorce

in most cases. But this does not

mean sharp contrasts since in

the USSR the bulk of the ex-

penses for bringing up the

younger generation is shouldered by the state. This country has free medical aid, including pediatrics, and all education and textbooks are free too.

90 per cent of the expenses for keeping a child in a kinder-

garden are also borne by the state.

However, divorce is an evil

factor for children in the over-

whelming majority of cases.

What is the way out? There is only one—preventing hasty marriages. Overcoming conflicts, preserving the family for the spouses to be assisted by special psychology centres, family consultation stations, etc.

MYSTERY of hidden arsenals

The kind of schoolchildren

helped regional ethnographers

solve the mystery of ancient

artefacts in Volgograd.

When Andrei Smirnov and

Alexander Shatikin found in

the building of the city centre

three rare iron guns

relating to the

middle of the 18th century

they could get under the ground? At

that time these guns were of

such a size that hardly

anyone dare to leave

them there. Draw them as super-

stitutes, draw them as super-

ENTERTAINMENT

On the stage of Châtelet in Paris

The Dance Academy in Paris has awarded several prizes for high technical skill to three Soviet dancers from the ensemble "Shadow Classical Ballet". Stanislav Gayev was awarded the V. Nijinsky Prize, Tatjana Reilly and Alexandra Gorbatsevich - Bouznikov Prize.

The ensemble gave great performances in Marseilles, Monaco, Aix-en-Provence, Dijon, and, finally, on the stage of celebrated Châtelet Theatre in Paris, and everywhere they were great success.

THE PRAGUE SPRING FESTIVAL

The opera troupe of the Kirillov Opera and Ballet Theatre represents the musical art of Feodorov at the Prague Spring international festival. The guest performance tour of Kirillovokhovka is the first creative report in the spectator of that country. Young singers will perform all leading parts. Under the baton of the time-

tre's chief conductor Yuri Temirkanov the theatre will show on the stages of Bratislava and Prague the operas "Eugene Onegin" by Pyotr Tchaikovsky and "Mayakovskaya Begina" by Andrey Petrov.

Companies and performers from 18 countries will participate in the festival. They will perform 210 works by 104 authors.

Guest performances of West German theatre

The performances of the Düsseldorf Drama Theatre (West Germany) have started in two biggest theatres of Tallinn: the Estonia Opera and Ballet Theatre and the Kringlaupp Theatre. Soviet audiences already know this company. Six years ago it performed in Moscow and Tbilisi. This time, apart from the

audiences of the Estonian capital, Leningraders will also enjoy its performances.

This year's repertoire includes "Amphitryon", a comedy by Heinrich von Kleist (Johann Münch), H. Heidegger's psychological drama "Who is to Blame", etc.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

LYUBOV KAZARNOVSKAYA



The fact that the first parts of the opera were successfully performed by her could be attributed to her young age, the 'samo' as her heroine. But Kazarnovskaya made the co-acting scenes so less dramatic (young singers cannot usually cope with such scenes). Talya emerging as a high-society lady. She managed to show to the spectators what can be termed "the dialectics of Talya's soul". The beautiful lyric soprano rendered to the best possible way the toro world at the perfume of Pushkin and Tchaikovsky. The singer's voice went easy and free as if the edition of difficult notes and complicated passages did not exist for her.

The search for voice timbre always attracts Kazarnovskaya. She looks for the only one character for her heroine to the variety of her singing range. Unity of the stage and vocal images is less important to her. The actress sang easily Loomes in the comic opera "Dorothée" by the Soviet composer Tikhon Khrennikov, showing herself in a new way. Not only does she sing beautifully, but she also conducts easily and freely a dramatic dialogue and her dancing is too. She does all this with sincere enthusiasm and inspiration. Glamorous, full of humour, the opera's music suited to her a wonderful performer.

The singer came up with a wonderful school of singing in the theatre's latest new performance - "La Bellissima di Legnano" by Verdi, to which she sang the complicated part of Lida and created an image of a courageous woman worthy of Verdi's heroic music. At the invitation to the Bolshoi Theatre she sang on the stage the leading part of Fenton to Rimsky-Korsakov's "The Legend of the Invisible City of Kitezh" and the Maiden Fyodorov.

Whom one speaks to Kazarnovskaya about her hobbies, the singer involuntarily starts to speak once again and again about singing, music and theatre. She is the one happy person for whom her occupation and her hobby are a single whole.

Igor KAZENIN
Lyubov Kazarnovskaya as Lida in Verdi's "La Bellissima di Legnano".
Photo by Andrey Stepanov

Quite recently - in the spring of 1982, the young singer Lyubov Kazarnovskaya made her first appearance as a trainee in the Stanislavsky and Nastirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre in Moscow. She now has performed several leading parts, including Faccio's "Lo Scherzo", "May Night" by Rimsky-Korsakov, "Moscow Behind Us" by Zhukovskaya, and "Foliant" by Tchaikovsky.

It all started with a successful debut. The graduate of the Moscow Conservatory sang Talya in "Eugene Onegin" by Tchaikovsky. This production made by the outstanding Russian director Konstantin Stanislavsky back to 1922, is linked to several generations of the best Soviet singers. Of course, the young beginner was an

Welcome to Museum of Oriental Peoples' Art

12 Suvorovskiy Blvd is the new address of the Museum of Oriental Peoples' Art in Moscow. The late Russian classicism mansion not far from Nikolskaya Vorota houses a unique collection of over 40 thousand items. The permanent exposition features applied art, sculpture, graphic art and painting from the Soviet republics of Central Asia and Transcaucasus. Besides, there are objects from Iraq, South East Asian and African countries.

While most favourable conditions are being created for permanent exhibits in the new premises, the museum has opened its exhibition halls. The first show is a display of the contemporary Armenian artist Rudolf Khachaturyan, featuring portraits of scientists and officials as well as landscapes. People are artist's main objects. Seemingly simple, reserved and quiet portraits of Khachaturyan reveal human personality, the inimitable individuality.

Next will be held an exhibition of medieval and contemporary Mongolian art, an exhibition of Nikolai Roerich and his son Svyatoslav, and "The Gold of Adigoo" collected after three years of a museum's archaeological expedition in the Altai Autonomous Region.

The photos on this page show some works by Rudolf Khachaturyan.

• An actress.



• A self-portrait.

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The photos on this page show some works by Rudolf Khachaturyan.



• A still life.

WHAT'S ON!

May 22-25

THEATRES

Kromlin Palace of Congresses (Kromlin), Bolshoi Theatre performances: 23 - Gladkov, "The Little Prince" (ballet), 22, 25 - A concert by Bolshoi soloists.

Bolshoi Theatre (Svibrov St.), 22 - Kurenikov, "Love for Love" (ballet), 23 - Shchedrin, "Anne Karin" (ballet), 24 - Verdi, "La Traviata" (opera), 25 - Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Snow Maiden" (opera).

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FILMS

A Week of Greek Films in part of Athens Days in Moscow.

Cinemas: "Mir" (11 Tverskaya St.), 23 - "Spring Arrows" (international competition), 10 a.m.

21 Blvd, Maistro Kolkhovskaya, 29.

25 - A concert by Bolshoi soloists.

26 - Kurenikov, "Love for Love" (ballet), 23 - Shchedrin, "Anne Karin" (ballet), 24 - Verdi, "La Traviata" (opera), 25 - Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Snow Maiden" (opera).

Stasovskiy and Nastirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17, Pushkinaya St.), 23 - Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron", 24 - Leoncavallo, "Il Pagliaccio" (opera), 25 - Mozart, "La finta giardina" (opera).

Operatic Theatre (8 Pushkinaya St.), 22 - Pellegrini, "An Old Comedy", 24 (mat), 25 (mat) - Gladkov, "Khotabiyev", 24 (eve) - Grokhovsky, "Quadrilla", 25 (eve) - Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

The Second International Music Festival, 13 Herzen St., 23 - Grand Hall, 14 Vostochnaya St., 24 - Moscow Torpedo Club, 25 (eve) - Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

MN INFORMATION No. 39, 1984

BUSINESS

UNION CARBIDE: NEW OPPORTUNITIES

An exhibition that has opened at the Hermitage Museum acquaints the visitors with the art of India's peoples. The National Museum in Delhi houses for this exhibition the collection "Decorative and applied art of India in the 16th-19th centuries".

The roots of this art go deep in antiquity. Among almost 30 exhibits there are items of ivory, wood, terra cotta, stone and metalware, jewelry and art.

Of special interest are colour fabrics, mostly embroidered in silk and golden thread, Kashmir shawls.

This exhibition is in town for the exposition "Russian decorative art and jewellery in the 17th-19th centuries" from the Hermitage collection, shown in the National Museum of Delhi.

• A self-portrait.

• An actress.

premises, the museum has opened its exhibition halls. The first show is a display of the contemporary Armenian artist Rudolf Khachaturyan, featuring portraits of scientists and officials as well as landscapes. People are artist's main objects. Seemingly simple, reserved and quiet portraits of Khachaturyan reveal human personality, the inimitable individuality.

Next will be held an exhibition of medieval and contemporary Mongolian art, an exhibition of Nikolai Roerich and his son Svyatoslav, and "The Gold of Adigoo" collected after three years of a museum's archaeological expedition in the Altai Autonomous Region.

The photos on this page show some works by Rudolf Khachaturyan.

• An actress.

• A still life.

The main prizes were awarded to the feature film "The Shore" (screen version of the well-known novel by Yuli Gavrilov, produced by the film studios "Field Service Finance", Odessa, Studio "Blue Moon" of Ingolstadt Story" (Grazzalini Studio).

The festival prize for best directing went to Nikita Mikhalkov for the film "We Will Witness" (Moscow Studio).

Prizes for best acting went to Vsevolod Sanayev who appeared in the Byelorussian film "Bolby Rose", and to Jurij Onatovic from Lithuania who created a vivid character of a fisherman in the psychological drama "A Water-mill in Four Months".

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The search for voice timbre always attracts Kazarnovskaya. She looks for the only one character for her heroine to the variety of her singing range. Unity of the stage and vocal images is less important to her. The actress sang easily Loomes in the comic opera "Dorothée" by the Soviet composer Tikhon Khrennikov, showing herself in a new way. Not only does she sing beautifully, but she also conducts easily and freely a dramatic dialogue and her dancing is too. She does all this with sincere enthusiasm and inspiration. Glamorous, full of humour, the opera's music suited to her a wonderful performer.

The singer came up with a wonderful school of singing in the theatre's latest new performance - "La Bellissima di Legnano" by Verdi, to which she sang the complicated part of Lida and created an image of a courageous woman worthy of Verdi's heroic music. At the invitation to the Bolshoi Theatre she sang on the stage the leading part of Fenton to Rimsky-Korsakov's "The Legend of the Invisible City of Kitezh" and the Maiden Fyodorov.

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